

WEBSTER'S
DICTIONARY.
SIX DOLLARS ONLY.
AT
The Hongkong Telegraph,
Office.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

ESTABLISHED 1861.

NEW SERIES NO. 1021. 日五十九年四十二緒光

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

五界體

號十三月九英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 12,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND 6,660,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agents.
KOBE NEW YORK
LONDON LYONS
SAN FRANCISCO HONOLULU
BOMBAY SHANGHAI

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARIS BANK, LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

HONGKONG AGENCY:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per Annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent
" " " 6 " 4 "
" " " 3 " 3 "
S. CHOH, Agent.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1898. [383]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £324,374

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gilles, Esq.

J. T. Lauts, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,

G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

On Current Account, Daily Balances 2 per

Cent, per Annum.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1897. [384]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND \$ 9,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$10,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. J. J. BELL-IRVING, Chairman.

H. M. CRAVEN, Deputy Chairman.

C. Beumann, Esq.

David Gubbay, Esq. R. J. Richardson, Esq.

A. Haupt, Esq. P. S. Schles, Esq.

A. McConachie, Esq. R. Stewart, Esq.

A. I. Raymond, Esq. N. A. Stebb, Esq.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.

Manager:

Shanghai—J. P. Wade Gardner, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of a per Cent,

per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per Cent, per Annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per Cent, per Annum.

For 12 months, 4 per Cent, per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1898. [6]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted

by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be

obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER

CENT, per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option

balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND

SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED

DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT, per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1898. [10]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £600,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-

HOLDERS £600,000

RESERVE FUND £150,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent, per

Annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4, per cent.

" " " 6 " 3 "

" " " 3 " 2 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1898. [31]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we have

transferred as from the 1st of July, 1898,

to the OSTAASIATISCHE HANDELS-

GESELLSCHAFT,

(East Asiatic Trading Company)

of HAMBURG all our business as carried on in

HONGKONG and CHINA with the assets and

liabilities thereof.

HARLING, BUSCHMANN
& MENZELL.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1898.

Referring to above notice we have as from

the 1st of July, 1898, opened branches of our

business in HONGKONG and CHINA and

have appointed Mr. G. HARLING as General

Manager thereof, and authorised Mr. A. BUNN

to sign per procuratum at HONGKONG and

Mr. M. BORNKESSEL to sign per procuratum

at CANTON.

OSTASIATISCHE HANDELS-

GESELLSCHAFT,

(East Asiatic Trading Company)

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1898. [1136]

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(10)

FOR STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON	R. L. Haddock, R.N.R.	Daylight, 1st Oct.,	Freight or Passage.
SHANGHAI	C. F. Preston, R.N.R.	9 A.M., 1st Oct.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON, &c.	C. L. W. Field	Noon, 1st Oct.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN, &c.	S. de B. Lockyer, R.N.R.	5 P.M., 1st Oct.	Freight or Passage.
JAPAN, &c.	W. H. Haughton, R.N.R.	About 3rd Oct.	Freight only.
JAPAN, &c.	J. Challey, R.N.R.	About 13th Oct.	Freight or Passage.
LONDON	A. C. Cubitt, R.N.R.	About 20th Oct.	Freight or Passage.

* (Passing through the Inland Sea). [10]

For further particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1898. [15]

CALIFORNIA HOCK ANDRIESLING.

PER DOZ. QUARTS 36

PER 2 DOZ. PINTS 37

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL:

20

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

(1)

No. 5-B, BUND, YOKOHAMA.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL centrally situated, well furnished and supplied with excellent Cuisine and Good Wines.

The Company's Steam-launch attends the arrival and departure of all Mail Steamers.

Special attention paid to the comfort of visitors.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager.

Yokohama, 1st October, 1897. [16]

ROSBACH,

THE BEST NATURAL TABLE WATER IN THE WORLD.

Invaluable for dyspepsia and Indigestion.

"Remarkably free from organic impurities. Its flavor is decidedly more agreeable than that of any Mineral Water which I have ever tasted. It is unquestionably the best of its kind."

S'r CHARLES CAMERON, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Spring at Rosbach near Homburg.

Per case of 50 bottles..... \$11.00

do. 50 4-bottles..... 9.50

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., Sole Agents.

15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 15th September, 1898. [15]

CURRY

AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. POWELL & CO.
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.
NEW GOODS.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1898.

Intimations.

UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

(10)

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

FOR THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON,

CONTRACTORS TO H.M. GOVERNMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Best Qualities of ASBESTOS GOODS and PACKINGS.

HYDRAULIC and SELF LUBRICATING PUMPS, PACKINGS,

"VICTOR" METALLIC BOILER JOINTS.

ASBESTOS SALAMANDER BOILER COVERING COMPOSITION of the best qualities.

ESTIMATES given for every DESCRIPTION of WORK.

SUPERINTENDENT, THOS. SKINNER.

DODWELL-CARLILL & CO., General Agents.

27] HONGKONG, 28th May, 1898. [18]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

has a long record of GOOD SERVICES to refer to; its FUNDS, annually increasing, amount to £8,000,000 Stg. The premiums are moderate;

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A SPOON COMPETITION will be held TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 1st October, commencing at 3 P.M.
RANGES—200, 500 and 600 yards.
Seven Shov's and one Shovel.
ENTRANCE FEE—30 cents.

INTERPORT MATCH.
By the kindnes of the Officers of the KING'S OWN REGIMENT a few 303 Rifles have been placed at the disposal of the Association. Members desirous in use them for Practice for the Interport Match may obtain them on application to the Secretary.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 30th September 1898.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT)
THE Company's Steamship

"YUEN-SANG,"
Captain P. H. Ryle, R.N.R., will be despatched above on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, at 4 P.M.
This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 30th September 1898.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"PAKRAVATTA"
FROM BOMBAY, MUMBO AND
STRATA.

Companys of Cargoes by the above-named vessels are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed & stowed at their ports in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns, Kowloon, where each consignment will be stowed and mark by mark and delivered to the Consignee as soon as the Goods are landed.

From L. J. D. & Co., Retained.

From P. & O. S. N. Co., Klim and
And Arrows.

Optinal goods will be landed here unless
instructions to the contrary before 3 P.M. T.O.D.V.

Goods will be shipped on 6th October, at 4 P.M. will be subject to

No Bill of Lading will be effected by me in
any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the
Godown & Godown's estimate of the damage
obtained from the Godown Company within ten
days after the vessel's arrival here, after which
no claims will be recognized.

J. A. MITCHELL,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 10th September 1898.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of cargo hereby informed that their Goods
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 1 P.M. of the 4th October will
be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
the Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Wan Chai.

Consignees of cargo from SINGAPORE and
PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE
DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside;
such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected,
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.,
Agents,

Hongkong, 30th September 1898.

Warrant.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"VICTORIA INSURANCE,
HONGKONG."

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1898.

ARRIVAL OF KANG YU-WEI IN SHANGHAI.

(From Shanghai Papers.)

Shanghai, Sept. 26.—King Yu-wei, who is accused of being treasonable, arrived at Wusong, in the *Chungking* on Saturday afternoon. When the ship arrived at the wharf, it was met by the city magistrate and a number of a few hundred and dictators, as well as a number of the French police, with a few sailors, and a dozen or so men from the Consulate. King Yu-wei, however, was not taken. As the ship at Wusong, he was, however, taken. It is stated, conveyed to H.M.S. *Eskimo*.

According to the story told by the compradore of the *Eskimo*, the two officials on the ship arrived on Friday night, when she was on the river, leaving Tungku, King Yu-wei, accompanied by a friend, went on board with a large quantity of baggage, apparently with the intention of getting away in the vessel. Before the left, however, four Chinese went on board and a conversation took place between Kang and these men, with the understanding that he removed his baggage, with the understanding that he was to take passage by the next steamer, the *Chungking*.

Upon Tsoi Taotai learning this, it was determined noon to send steam launch filled with runners to Woosung to meet the *Chungking* and make a search of the passengers there. But this could not be done owing to H. B. M. Consul-General's refusal to sign a search warrant.

At noon on Saturday, however, when the *Chungking* entered Woosung a Customs official accompanied by some Chinese mandarins boarded the steamer to make inquiries, when the following story was given by the compradore of the *Chungking*:—"When our steamer was nearing Woosung a small launch came alongside and two foreigners on board. One of the foreigners had a photograph in his hand and a search of the passengers was made by them. Suddenly one of the passengers was found to answer to the description of the photo and the foreigner asked him what it was like? The passenger replied, we are the foreigners. Immediately took all of the passengers. By the sleeves and led them to the cabin passenger saloon where a search was held for a few minutes, and a passenger, accompanied by a fellow passenger in his company, went over the ship alongside the two foreigners, taking with them only a few passengers. The launch in question was then seen to go alongside a man-of-war which lay some 200 yards distant from the *Chungking*, and the whole party was observed to board the man-of-war." It is reported that Tsoi Taotai intends to make a formal demand on the British Government for the two passengers in question.

The baggage of King Yu-wei consisted, we are told, of six boxes of fruit from Chefoo, and two small boxes of pictures.

KANG YU-WEI INTERVIEWED.

King Yu-wei retains the young Emperor Kuan-chih as having been the real head of the Reform Party, and speaks with the utmost respect and reverence of the intellectual qualities and the good intentions of his unfortunate Imperial master, who seems to have been "the noblest Roman of them all," much as the world was disposed to his respects to disparage the capabilities of this luckless ruler. Indeed, the statements of King Yu-wei, to which there is no reason to deny the most implicit credence, constitute a silent vindication of the aims and character of the Emperor, whom he describes as intended by nature to play the part of a wise and benevolent sovereign, but the development of his mental faculties, probably been only foisted by those who cibnignat him.

THE CAUSE OF THE DETENTION.

Six months ago it seemed bad relations between the Emperor Dowager and the Emperor became that this veritable Gorgon openly threatened His Majesty to dethrone him if he listened again to the advice of King Yu-wei and his enthusiastic young followers, and if he did not cease to worry the Metropolitan and Provincial officials by bringing his wholesale and sweeping denunciations of reform. The Emperor, so far from yielding to the evil counsels of his ancestors, has strenuously resisted his attempts to reduce his prerogative, and declared his intention of making a new China, or if he could not, at least to lose his life. In the attempt, His Majesty was fully aware of the general corruption and hopeless condition of the men in whose hands the affairs of State had been placed and of the impossibility of ever doing anything for China and benefiting his people without, as a preliminary, getting rid of the whole hateful system, lock, stock and barrel. His Majesty has recently given much attention to the study of foreign books which had been translated into Manchu or Chinese by King Yu-wei and his followers. His determination to pour the new wine into old bottles at a rate unceasing of in China has been his destruction. But nothing could quiet his rideur, nor he be an instant firmly under him, and recognize the true character of those who surrounded him as his advisers. He has fought his battle almost alone, or with only the faint support and sympathy of the few reformers who are officially low down in the ranks of the metropolis and its districts. With them, when open communication became difficult or dangerous, he found means to open channels of secret intercourse and correspondence, and for weeks before the great storm burst over the Imperial Capital and over the poor young Emperor, he had been compelled to confer with King Yu-wei and his followers by such secret means.

THE LAST STRAW.

It was a sad day, when the Emperor announced his intention to promulgate a decree in favor of some form of the Chihshih religion throughout the Empire, to gain popularity to the Chinese people to change their present distinctive mode of dress, to liberate them from the custom of squeezing the testes of their women, and of the details. The last of these men in quotes that the Emperor and her advisers broke out into an overwhelming storm of rage, and King Yu-wei believes that this was the signal for the Emperor's overthrow. King Yu-wei, needless to say, indignantly denies the whole story of his administering medicine to the Emperor in any form, which statement is obviously an invention of those who wished to bring about his destruction. When he left Peking on the 20th instant, which he did on a hint from his Imperial Master, that it would not be conducive to his safety to remain longer at the Capital, Li Hung-chang was apparently a factor of little consequence in State affairs. But Jung-the-Viceroy of Chihli was hand in glove with those who opposed the Emperor. What has happened since is no more within King Yu-wei's knowledge than within that of any other man here, but he believes that the Empress Dowager's most trusted adviser has always been and still is Li Hung-chang, and naturally she would take Li's advice and follow his directions in such a *coup d'état* as she has now brought about.

HE BELIEVES THE EMPEROR IS DEAD.

The report of the Emperor's death greatly distressed King Yu-wei, who quite believes, from what he knows of the Emperor's customs, that they have given their undivided monarch the happy despatch, for they would naturally dread, should he return to power again, that he would punish in a terrible way, those implicated in his deposition and temporary effacement. When the news of the gathering storm reached King Yu-wei his fellow provincials of Kwang-

tung and Kwangsi had to seek safety in speed. Some of them were forced to have left the capital, while many others are thought to be still in hiding there. He is most grateful to the British authorities for giving him the protection he found on the *Chungking* and the *Russia*. He proceeds to-morrow morning as far as Hongkong in the P. & O. mail-boat *Balkara*, and will then, no doubt, be safely, with ordinary precautions, against hired assassins of the Chinese Government or the Kwangtung mandarins. He does not know the terrible fate which has befallen his family, and is most anxious for news of his wife who resides some distance from him in Kwangtung province. He brought no baggage with him, but a few baskets of fruit and some papers which latter are believed to be of the highest importance, as revealing the inner working of Peking policy for the past six months, and which documents he carries on his person. He is firmly convinced that the Emperor is dead, and that any decrees which are issued in the name of His Majesty since the 21st inst. are forgeries.

THE EMPRESS SHOWS HER HAND.

Peking, September 24th, noon.
(t) As soon as the Empress Dowager took over the reins of government, besides the order to arrest Chang Yiu-huan and Kang Yu-wei, she commanded also that the Censor Sung Pei-ju should be cashiered.

(t) Liang Hsiao (ex-Editor of *Chinese Progress*) has been cashiered as his brevet 6th rank and his literary degree of M.A. (*Chukia*). An order has also gone forth for his arrest and punishment.

(t) His Majesty the Emperor at the head of his Princes, Nobles, and Ministers paid complimentary obsequies to the Empress Dowager in the Ch'ingchung Throne Hall, yesterday, the 23rd instant.

(t) His Majesty the Emperor is all right and in good health. All rumors to the contrary have been disseminated by the members of the Kang faction.

(t) The three Taotais Hui Chen-ying, Wu Mao-lung (Woo Jim-pah), and Tuan Fang, who were appointed by imperial edict Directors of the Bureau of Commerce, Agriculture, and Mechanical Science, respectively, have been cashiered for styling themselves Imperial High Commissioners.

(t) A certain ex-Secretary of Legislation who presented on the 22nd instant a memorial containing suggestions of reform was immediately ordered to be cashiered and deported to his native city under official surveillance.

9 p.m.—An imperial edict has been issued ordering the immediate arrest of sixteen persons connected with Kang Yu-wei's Reform Party. Amongst these are the names of Chang Yiu-huan, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue and High Commissioner of the Bureau of Control of Railways and Mines; Hsu Chih-ching, acting Junior Vice-President of the Board of Rites; Liang Chih-sao, ex-Editor of *Chinese Progress*; Wang Chao, the Secretary of the Board of Rites, whose famous memorial was the cause of the downfall of the two Presidents and four Vice-Presidents of his Board—three of whom were powerful Imperial chancery men; Sung Pei-ju, Chang Yuan-chi, Lin Hsio Yang Jui, Tan Tze-long, Liu Kuang-ti, etc., all—of them said to be natives of Kwangtung or Kwangsi, and Censors, Hanlins, and Board Secretaries in rank.

At the Imperial Audience granted this morning to the Ministers of State, His Majesty the Emperor is alleged to have sat by the side of the Empress-Dowager, and that nothing seemed to be the matter with His Majesty.

An imperial edict appoints Ho Nan-yung, Governor of Moukden, Fêngtien province, Lower Manchuria.—N. C. D. News.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The American members of the Peace Commission have now been definitely appointed. They are Mr. Day, Senator Frye and Davis, Mr. Whipple Reid, and Justice White; of the Supreme Court. A New York correspondent states that the selection of Senators Davis and Frye foreshadows the nature of the Treaty of Peace. Mr. Davis is an outspoken Imperialist, and it is evident, he adds, that a clear majority of the Committee is prepared to exact the ultimatum farthing from Spain in the Philippines. The Spanish representatives at the Peace Commission, which will meet at Paris, will be Señor Juan y Castillo, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and S. S. Villa Urrutia, Spanish Minister at Brussels, the Duke of Nájera, Governor of Cadiz, Senator Marques, ex-Secretary for the Colonies, and Señor Arzaburu, the Secretary of the Artillery, and Señor Dubosc, ex-Secretary of the Washington Legion.

NOT ANDA.

CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.

Barometer 29.818
Thermometer 80° I
Humidity 77
Rainfall 8.58

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at On date at
8 a.m. 8 p.m.

Barometer 29.72 29.57
Thermometer 86 89
Humidity 61 53
Rainfall 0.17

TO-DAY.

Friday, 26th September, 1898.

(St. Jerome)

Chinese—15th of 8th moon of 24th year of Kuang-chih.

Moon—Full Moon..... Oct. 17th, a.m.

High water—Morning Oct. 1st, a.m.

Afternoon Oct. 1st, a.m.

Low water—Morning Oct. 1st, a.m.

Afternoon Oct. 1st, a.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—All the Bogue fish destroyed by the British fleet.

1856—Ship *Westminster* lost on Pratas Shoal.

1874—Heavy typhoon in Formosa Channel.

1875—Eiffel tower to Eiffel.

1878—The murderer Tam Atai executed outside Victoria Gaol.

1896—Commercial Treaty between France and Italy signed at Paris.

TO-MORROW.

Saturday, 27th October, 1898.

(St. Remigius)

Chinese—16th of 8th moon of 24th year of Kuang-chih.

High water—Morning Oct. 2nd, a.m.

Afternoon Oct. 2nd, a.m.

Low water—Morning Oct. 2nd, a.m.

Afternoon Oct. 2nd, a.m.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1841—Ting-hai captured by the English.

1842—Colonial Hospital organised in Hongkong.

1857—Hongkong Daily Press started.

1860—Battle of Volturno.
1869—Earthquake at Manila.
1880—H.E. Set or C. A. de Espana, Spanish Minister to China, died at Peking from injuries received in a fall from his house.
1884—French landed at Keelung.
1887—Inauguration of Hongkong College of Medicine.
1892—Hygo (Japan) declared an open port.
1893—Typhoon in Hongkong.
1894—German steamer *Bellona* wrecked on the Paracels.
1897—Gold Standard adopted by Japan.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAIL DUE:
American (*Belvoir*) and prox.
Canadian (*Empress of China*) 4th prox.
American (*Glenstyle*) 11th prox.
Tasoma (*Titan*) 11th prox.
American (*Copter*) 15th prox.

The Silk steamship *Brasmar* arrived in New York on the 20th inst.

The N. P. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tasoma* sailed from Yokohama for Tasoma on the 27th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Sarpedon* from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 28th inst., and may be expected here on or about Tuesday, the 4th prox.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.
Iddoro Point at Kowloon Dock
Ningchow " " "
Michael Jelson " " "
Ponto " " "
Formosa " " "
Chunshan " " "

PASSED THE CANAL.

OURWARD—*Benteler*, *Strathmore*, *Candia*, *Calderon*, *Robertson*, *Chalmers* 9th; *Shaw* 13th; *Tava*, *Myrmilla*, *Pervilis*, *Mazagon* 16th; *Hyson*, *Glenaray*, *Bentotella*, *Falldom Hall*, *Shore* 20th.

HOUSING—*Ernest Simons*, *Paddington*, *Japan*, *Portuna* Sept. 26th.

COMFORT FOR THE OLD FOLKS.

Surprise the wheels of time could suddenly be reversed, and we could, in an instant, go back to the year 1811. Why, you wouldn't know how to speak, what to do, or how to understand the things around you. You would be completely lost as though you were whisked away and dropped on the planet Jupiter. You would find no railways in England, no telegraph, no running water in the City houses and mighty few of the houses themselves that are standing now. Between 1811 and 1898, the difference is as great as between 1811 and 1898. Yet, and greater.

Yet a lady who was born in 1814 writes us the following letter. She says: "In the early part of 1894 I commenced to feel weak and ill. My appetite was bad, and after meals I had an aching pain in the chest and a most uncomfortable feeling in the stomach. My mouth tasted badly, and I spat up a sour, thickening fluid. I was much troubled with wind, belching it up frequently. It was about all I could do to get around here and there in the house."

"A woman that I know told me of a medicine that she said had done a great deal of good; she called it Mother Sogel's Camphor Syrup. She said it would do much for me. On hearing this I sent and got a bottle from Mr. F. D. Bell, grocer and draper, in Linton, and began to take it. I am glad to say that in a very short time I felt much better. The bad symptoms I have spoken of went away, and when I was as strong and hearty as I had been before the trouble came on me.

"I am 80 years of age, and can do almost any kind of work easily and with comfort. I owe it to Mother Sogel's Syrup, and by taking an occasional dose when I feel ill, it has kept me in good health for ten years. I recommend the Syrup to all my friends, and if you print my letter in the papers you think other persons—especially those who are advanced in life—may come to hear of it. Syrup and tea, I shall be very pleased to have you do so. (Signed) Mrs. Ann Woollett, Wheeler's Lane, Linton, near Maidstone, Jan. 16, 1894."

We do think Mrs. Woollett's letter will do good and so you find it printed here. Now, there are a great many old people in this country, some of them perhaps even older than she. And they need a gentle and good medicine like Mother Sogel's Syrup. Old age is a time when life is apt to seem a heavy thing to bear, particularly if there is more or less pain and illness. And this is sure to be the case. The stomach gives out. Old people can't digest as they once did. Their food sour and ferments in the stomach, and makes all those bad feelings that Mrs. Woollett herself had. And when they cannot eat and digest their food, of course they get weak and feeble, and have to lie bed or sit in the corner, unable to take the air and go about for necessary exercise. Then they get to thinking they are in the way, and grow down-hearted and low-spirited. Besides, they are likely to be troubled with rheumatism, which is a complaint peculiarly common to old people, and comes from a bad digestion.

Now, for curing and mitigating the ailments of old people, there is nothing in the world so good as Mother Sogel's Syrup. It doesn't alienate them and tear them all to pieces as some harsh medicines do. It operates gently and thoroughly; it doesn't make them worse before it makes them better. For indigestion, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and all the aches, pains, and discomforts of age, it is just right.

Mother Sogel, who discovered it, knew what her elderly friends needed—nobody better.

Well, we can't go back to 1814, and we don't want to. In spite of all the growlers and grumblers, we are better off where we are. In 1814 Mother Sogel's Syrup was never heard of! It didn't exist. But everybody knows it in 1898. It is one of the great and good things of this end of the century.—Add.

